

MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

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THE TRADE OF HONGKONG.

Mr. McKean's valuable report on the trade of China for 1890 reached us on the 23rd instant and will be found reproduced in another column. Turning to the statistics which accompany the report it is interesting to note the position occupied by Hongkong, especially in view of what has recently been said as to the decadence of the Colony. In the table given on pages 6 and 7 showing the annual value of the trade with each country for the years 1883 to 1890 we find the value of the trade with Hongkong for 1890 given as Tls. 104,987,865, as against Tls. 98,557,725 in 1889, Tls. 103,392,261 in 1888, and Tls. 47,042,777 in 1885. These figures, it must be confessed even by the most pessimistic, do not afford much sign of decadence. In comparing the latter with the earlier years, however, the trade now takes cognisance of by the Kowloon Customs must be allowed for. Last year this amounted to Tls. 104,987,865, we have a remainder of Tls. 72,185,967, which, compared with the value of the trade in 1885, shows an increase of over 66 per cent. for the eight years. But the figures given above, as explained in a note on page 20, represent only that portion of the trade of China with foreign countries which passes through Hongkong. The whole trade between Hongkong and China, that is, including the coast trade, is given in a separate table on page 20. From this we find that the grand total was Tls. 125,844,901 in 1890 as against Tls. 118,046,281 in 1889, and Tls. 122,358,507 in 1888. The figures speak for themselves and show that notwithstanding the depression resulting from gambling in shares there has been no diminution, but a very appreciable increase, in the movement of merchandise and the legitimate trade of the port.

CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE IN 1890.

The Chinese Customs Report for 1890 shows a large gain in imports and a falling off in exports, the value of the former exceeding that of the latter by Tls. 10,000,000 in round numbers. These figures, however, are subjected by Mr. McKean, the Statistical Secretary, to a process of correction. The values given in the statistics being calculated on the prices in the markets of the ports at which the articles respectively enter or quit China, Mr. McKean considers it necessary to deduct the duty and charges from the value of imports and to add the duty and charges to the value of the exports, by which the true value of the goods in the ship's hold is arrived at. On this showing we find that the imports cost Tls. 109,547,087 and the exports yielded Tls. 100,193,828, giving a balance in favour of imports of over nine million taels. Adding together the figures on the same basis for the last three years we find that the total imports amounted to Tls. 313,815,749 and the exports to Tls. 317,585,376. From this it will appear at first sight that China had given away more than she had received and that the trade therefore had been unprofitable, especially as the shipments of bullion for the same period amounted to four and a half million taels more than the imports. Mr. McKean points out, however, that China paid away in these years in Foreign payments considerable sums in repayment of old loans without contracting new loans, and in other official disbursements, as for arms, ships, etc. If these items were taken into the account the trade would doubtless show a large profit in China's favour.

The figures for last year show an increase in the import of cotton goods of 25 per cent. in value, a trifling decline in woollens, a slight increase in metals, and a very substantial increase in sundries, namely, from Tls. 83,476,878 in 1889 to Tls. 42,466,769 in 1890. Five millions of this increase are accounted for by rice alone, the quantity imported last year being 7,374,257 piculs of a value of Tls. 11,445,779 as against 4,270,828 piculs of a value of Tls. 6,021,090 in 1889. This increased import was due to scarcity in the Kwangtung province, and as Mr. McKean remarks, it speaks in favour of the resources of that province that it can pay out 11½ million taels for food products without any unusual scarcity being heralded abroad or indications of distress being brought to the notice of the outer world. The fact is also suggestive of the extent to which trade might be expected to grow were the waterways of the province opened up to steam navigation and the numerous square stations replaced by a more equitable means of collecting the revenue. The import of rice, however, cannot in itself be looked upon as an indication of prosperity, the demand being created by a bad harvest, but the other sundries in the Customs list which show an increase may fairly be taken as indicating the acquisition by the masses of increased comforts. The import of kerosene oil has increased in quantity from twenty to thirty million gallons, and in value from Tls. 2,500,000 to Tls. 4,000,000. Amongst other articles showing an increase are dyes, gunpowder, window glass, matches, and needles.

When we turn to the exports the returns are less satisfactory. Both tea and silk show a heavy decline. As regards silk the cause for the decline may, we hope, be looked upon as temporary. The yield was below the average, the rise in the value of silver had a tendency to check sales, and the demand in Europe and America was less brisk than usual. In the case of tea, unfortunately, there is less likelihood of a recovery. Nothing can save the trade but the abolition of the export duty and tekin, and this is a sacrifice the Government do not seem disposed to make. The consequence is that while the world's consumption of tea is steadily increasing the export of the article from China is steadily falling off. The

export of raw cotton also showed a decline last year, due to a temporary cessation of demand in Japan, owing to a bad harvest there having disabled the people from buying annual. The export of clothing, boots, and shoes shows a decline in value from Tls. 1,709,591 to Tls. 1,423,210, due presumably to the reduced requirements of the Chinese population in the United States and Australia owing to the stoppage of emigration to those countries. Five crockets were exported to a value of Tls. 1,124,214, which shows a decline of some Tls. 90,000. The value of fruits exported increased from Tls. 677,842 to Tls. 716,615. Gold and silver were fell from Tls. 164,285 to Tls. 92,776, a decline which it is difficult to account for unless on the supposition that the increased value of the metal during a portion of the year lessened the demand for silver jewellery. In the export of hair there was a slight increase, the ladies of Europe having apparently not been influenced by the statement that the article comes chiefly from the heads of beggars and criminals. Hides and horns also show an increase, while leather has declined. The export of mats declined in value from Tls. 611,088 to Tls. 487,323, while in matting there was an increase from Tls. 629,918 to Tls. 683,750. Medicines increased from Tls. 306,174 to Tls. 324,639. Straw braid has been almost stationary, the export last year being valued at Tls. 2,008,775 as against Tls. 2,038,775 in 1889. There was an increase in brown sugar, from Tls. 1,847,701 to Tls. 1,932,761, but both white and candy show a decrease. Tobacco continues to be exported in increasing quantities. In the returns for 1887 this article figured for Tls. 536,051, in 1888 Tls. 737,880, in 1889 Tls. 905,935, and last year Tls. 990,958. This, however, with the other articles that show an increase, goes but a little way towards making up the deficit in the more important articles of export, and a study of the table is certainly not cheering. Happily the prospects for silk and raw cotton are somewhat better this year, and the next returns may be expected to show a sensible recovery in the export trade.

THE UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS AND THE SALARIES QUESTION.

When a mistake has been made the proper thing to do is to rectify it as soon as possible. The unofficial members of the Legislative Council say a mistake was made in the matter of the increase of official salaries. Having allowed the mistake to stand for a year, and then confirmed it by voting the money required to carry out their recommendations, they now wish to reverse the decision arrived at and withhold the increase. Having so freely acknowledged what they now consider an error no good purpose is to be served in dwelling upon the inconsistency in their views except for the purpose of correctly appraising the value of the advice they now give. In their letter to the Governor of the 24th instant they claim to be His Excellency's advisers on financial matters, and his "sole advisers in a question so nearly affecting the official members." If, however, they advise one thing one day and another thing another, what is the Governor to do? On the 13th December, 1889, the Commission appointed to consider the question of an increase to the salaries of public officers made their report, recommending an increase in the salaries of officers selected in England equivalent to the fall in the sterling value of the dollar and the salaries of other officers who as a class may be deemed to be domiciled in the East should be increased by 20 per cent. This report is signed by Mr. STEWART CLARKE, who took the late Hon. R. STEWART's place as Chairman, and by the whole of the unofficial members of that body, namely, Hons. P. RYAN, WONG SHING, C. P. CHAZER, J. J. KESWICK, and B. LAYTON, the Chairman being the latter. There have been two changes on the unofficial side of the Council since the date of the report, the Hon. Ho KAI having replaced Mr. WONG SHING and the Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD representing the Chamber of Commerce instead of Mr. B. LAYTON. These members, therefore, are not responsible for the report except in so far as they may be considered to have endorsed it subsequently by voting the increase recommended. The Hon. J. J. KESWICK seems to have been under some misapprehension as to the meaning of the report, for at a meeting of Council held on the 8th December last he said he was disposed to think the ratio which it was his understanding they would be asked to endorse was 25 per cent. The Hon. gentleman signed the report, however, without expressing dissent on any one point, and it is difficult to find any room for misunderstanding as to its purpose. The 35 per cent. was taken as roughly representing the difference between 4s. 3d. the nominal value of the dollar, and the current rate of exchange for the year in which the report was issued, and it was on the basis of that difference that the unofficial members recommended the salaries should be adjusted. The difficulty of arriving at Mr. KESWICK's real opinion is further enhanced by his votes and remarks at the meetings of the Finance Committee and the Legislative Council on the 15th March last and the 26th idem. When a question regarding the increase of the salaries of the members of Victoria College came before the Finance Committee after Mr. WHITEHEAD had given notice of motion in Council to stop the whole of the increases—Mr. KESWICK voted in favour of the increase. When the vote came before the Council he voted against it, and in reply to the Governor gave the following explanation:—"On the last occasion I voted for the increase, but as the matter is brought forward to-day, and in

view of the fact that the vote would certainly be passed and of the motion coming forward of which the hon. member opposite (Mr. WHITEHEAD) has given notice, I think it would be desirable that I should record my vote with my colleagues on the present occasion." The expression "in view of the fact that the vote would certainly be passed" conveys the inference that he would have given it in its favour. The Hon. C. P. CHAZER voted with Mr. KESWICK in the Finance Committee, but had left the Colony before the next meeting of Council. He did not, however, have reversed his vote, but at the outset he was understood to consider the course now entered upon by the unofficial members an entire mistake. There remains only the Hon. P. RYAN, whose position may perhaps be summed up in the phrase, that he is "a sign of the Government." The Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD and the Hon. Ho KAI are, as already remarked, not responsible for the report of December, 1889, in which the general increase of salaries was recommended, and in the position they now take up they are therefore not incriminated by a previous expression of opinion in a contrary direction, except that they passed the estimates in which the increases were embodied.

If the unofficial members collectively and individually have changed their minds since December last no one can dispute their right to do so, and, believing as they do that a mistake has been made, it is their duty to try to set it right, but change of opinion necessarily lessens the weight carried by the utterances either of an individual or a party. The fact that the Governor has been inconsistent in his utterances regarding the position and prospects of the Colony and in the course he has adopted with reference to last year's military contribution lays His Excellency fairly open to the charge. We understand, however, that the unofficial members desire the salaries question to be discussed independently of the question as to the justice of the military contribution and solely with reference to the financial position of the Colony. In their letter of the 24th inst. they say they "are by no means opposed to an increase of salaries to such an extent as is right and proper and called for by the increased cost of living and as far as the Colony's finances will permit, but they feel strongly that, granted that they signed a report recommending an increase, it was a mistake to make the increase equivalent to '35 per cent. in many instances.' 35 per cent. must be admitted, is an extraordinary large increase. A 10 or 15 per cent. increase on existing salaries all round would have given general satisfaction throughout the service and to the public and would have avoided the trouble that has arisen from adopting a 35 per cent. increase on the 1875 salaries, though it must not be forgotten that as against the 35 per cent. increase there is a saving on family remittances and the rate at which pensions are to be drawn. That the difference of opinion between the Governor and the unofficial members should have reached such an acute stage as is indicated by the correspondence we publish to-day (27th April) is much to be regretted, but it has this compensation, that at the next meeting of Council it will probably result in one of the most useful and interesting debates on the financial position of the Colony that has ever taken place. Both the Governor and the unofficial members are understood to be busy collating information on the subject.

THE STATUS OF FOREIGN MAIL STEAMERS.

Under the new Postal Convention between England and France it is provided that the French mail steamers are still to enjoy an exceptional status, though it is no longer termed the status of a man-of-war. British mail steamers are to enjoy the same status in the ports of France, so that to this extent there is complete reciprocity, but whereas the French mail steamers have to call at many English ports the only French port at which the P. & O. Company's steamers call is Marseilles. The privilege, such as it is, is therefore more valuable to the outside than to the other. But, truth to tell, it seems to possess very little value whatever in times of peace. The right of search for fugitive criminals or debtors is clearly recognised. This was the point which caused the friction under the old Convention, the commanders of the French mail steamers on several occasions having obstructed or disallowed such search. It is provided in the new Convention that the local authorities may claim the expulsion from on board of persons wanted in pursuance of a regular warrant for any crimes or offences who may have taken refuge or embarked in mail boats; and, in case of necessity, searches may be carried out on board such vessels by the competent authorities. The only formality to be observed is that notice is to be given to the Consul of the hour at which the search is to be made. It is further provided that the search shall not delay the departure of the vessel for more than an hour after the time of departure fixed in the time tables of the Company (which are to be duly communicated by the respective Companies to each port of call), a provision to which no exception can be taken, for every one must recognise the importance of not unduly delaying the mails. In order to secure the enjoyment of the privileges conferred by this article the respective Companies are to give bonds to satisfy the local consequences of any liability incurred either by the captains of their packets or by the companies themselves. One of the objections taken to the giving of a man-of-war status to foreign mail steamers was the prestige it was supposed to confer on those vessels as compared with British merchant vessels. Whether this prestige has any actual commercial value in ordinary times may perhaps be doubted, but whatever it may be worth it will remain under the new Convention very much what it was before, and in the event of war the favoured vessels will enjoy a very substantial advantage. Article IX. provides that "in the case of war between the two nations 'the packets of the two Administrations shall continue their navigation without impediment or molestation until a notification is made on the part of either of the two Governments of the discontinuance of postal communications, in which case they shall be permitted to return freely, and under special protection, to their respective ports.' Thus, while insurance companies might demand a heavy risk from other vessels at sea during the war, the relations between France and England were strained, the steamers of the P. & O. and Messageries Maritimes would enjoy a safe conduct."

There is one point on which the conclusion of the Convention specially affects Hongkong, and that is as regards the sorting of the French mails on board the steamers. It was thought that this question had been settled nearly two years ago. The promised facilities were, however, withdrawn in February, 1890, the Director-General of French Posts and Telegraphs writing as follows:—"In consequence, however, of the abandonment of the Anglo-French Postal Convention of the 24th September, 1886, it has seemed proper to postpone the carrying out of the works contemplated on board our said packets till the conditions of the favoured régime, which shall be applicable in future to mail packets touching at the ports of the two countries, shall have been settled by mutual agreement between the Governments of France and Great Britain." The "conditions of the favoured régime" having now been determined, the French Administration will no doubt be willing to renew its offer to afford facilities for marine officers to travel with the mails between Saigon and Hongkong. This will save from two to three hours in the sorting of the mails on arrival. On the other hand the Colony will have to pay the salaries of the marine sorters and the other attendant expenses, and the question presents itself whether the saving in time will be worth the cost in money. For our own part we are inclined to think it would, but when the matter was last mentioned in the Legislative Council the tendency of opinion seemed to tend rather in the opposite direction. Before concluding any definite agreement the Government would, we think, be well advised to take a formal vote of the Council on the subject, and also to obtain the views of the Chamber of Commerce. A considerable time has elapsed since the decision in favour of the proposed arrangement was arrived at, and opinions of the unofficial members and of the Chamber of Commerce may in the meantime have undergone some change.

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CROWN COLONIES AND THE CHARGE FOR THEIR DEFENCE.

A novel proposal in the direction of the commercial federation of the Empire has been put forward by the *Review of Reviews*. Discussing the proposals of Mr. CHURCHILL, the Cape Premier, the editor says:—"To make the British Empire self-defending, except as to taxation, which must come from the United States, and to give every Commonwealth under the flag an argument 'in its own defence' for remaining under the flag, this is surely a worth some sacrifice." The means by which this is to be effected, which it is admitted involve some sacrifice of the economic advantages of free trade, are that the various communities which constitute the British Empire should agree to levy Navy Dues, of say, 2 per cent. upon all goods entering their ports from outside the Empire, and to devote the proceeds of these dues to the maintenance of the Navy which polices the seas. The editor continues:—"Any English speaking community which did not contribute directly to the maintenance of the Navy would be treated as a 'foreign country.' The sea is the highway of our Empire. It is policed by our Fleet; all States which contribute directly to the maintenance of that naval police force would be exempt from the Naval Dues. Those who do not, will pay. Thus by a perfectly simple operation of imposing a 'Navy Due'—as we impose light dues and harbour dues—our colonies would get the advantage of a differential duty and the Empire, as a whole, would obtain a naval police fund, the administration of which 'will necessitate the establishment of closer relations between the world-scattered sections of our Empire.' The *Ceylon Observer* in discussing the scheme says that in the case of that colony the proposed impost would mean a very light burden indeed and suggests that it is quite possible that on the lines of Mr. CHURCHILL'S proposal may be found the best and most generally satisfactory solution of the vexed question of colonial defence and contributions in aid of the imperial exchequer.

THE OUTLETS FOR CHINA'S SURPLUS POPULATION.

The effort made by the Governor of Kwangsi to promote agriculture in his province is very laudable, and we hope his attempt to establish that valuable industry there will result with complete success. It is unfortunately the exception to the rule to find a Chinese high official actively interested himself in the extension of existing or the introduction of new industries in his jurisdiction. Seeing how close is the struggle for bare existence in many parts of China where the soil hardly suffices to maintain the teeming population, which is only kept within limits by ignorance alike of medical science and sanitary laws, it is to be regretted that some sustained action on the part of the Chinese Government is not taken to assist in providing means of relief to those provinces suffering from a congestion of population. Something material might be done, in the first place, by aiding their surplus population to transplant their superfluous hands to such parts as Yunnan and Kweichow in the south and Manchuria and portions of Mongolia on the north. A considerable emigration goes on from Shantung to the provinces of Manchuria, but there is still room in both Shingking and Kirin for several millions of industrious agriculturists, who would there find a rich soil capable of yielding heavy and valuable crops of all kinds of useful products, while the uses constituting Kashgaria would furnish the means of support to a large Chinese population, besides serving the purpose of forming a garrison, thus guarding against fresh rebellions in that country or aggression from Russia. Manchuria only needs railways and a population to render it one of the most valuable as it is one of the healthiest provinces in the empire, and the Peking Government cannot do better than to be observed is that notice is to be given to the Consul of the hour at which the search is to be made. It is further provided that the search shall not delay the departure of the vessel for more than an hour after the time of departure fixed in the time tables of the Company (which are to be duly communicated by the respective Companies to each port of call), a provision to which no exception can be taken, for every one must recognise the importance of not unduly delaying the mails. In order to secure the enjoyment of the privileges conferred by this article the respective Companies are to give bonds to satisfy the local consequences of any liability incurred either by the captains of their packets or by the companies themselves. One of the objections taken to the giving of a man-of-war status to foreign mail steamers was the prestige it was supposed to confer on those vessels as compared with British merchant vessels. Whether this prestige has any actual commercial value in ordinary times may perhaps be doubted, but whatever it may be worth it will remain under the new Convention very much what it was before, and in the event of war the favoured vessels will enjoy a very substantial advantage. Article IX. provides that "in the case of war between the two nations 'the packets of the two Administrations shall continue their navigation without impediment or molestation until a notification is made on the part of either of the two Governments of the discontinuance of postal communications, in which case they shall be permitted to return freely, and under special protection, to their respective ports.' Thus, while insurance companies might demand a heavy risk from other vessels at sea during the war, the relations between France and England were strained, the steamers of the P. & O. and Messageries Maritimes would enjoy a safe conduct."

Chinese Authorities see plainly the position: they are aware that year by year the export diminishes and the profits grow less; but instead of relieving the tax of the taxes that crush it they content themselves with exhorting the growers to improve the quality of the leaf. This is all very well in its way, and no doubt if superior teas are placed on the London market they will find a sale, as witness the sensational price paid there recently for a special product from the Gartmore Estate in Ceylon. But it must not be forgotten that the mass of English as well as of Russian tea-drinkers can only afford to drink the cheap teas, and for their custom Ceylon and India are competing more energetically every year. Agents of the Ceylon planters are now engaged in pushing the sale of their teas in Russia, and if they can supply an equally good article at a cheaper rate than China can they will undoubtedly capture the Russian market. Let the Chinese Government hasten therefore to remove this tax that now so fatally handicaps Chinese teas in the foreign markets, and forbear killing the goose that has so long laid golden eggs. If at the same time they could be induced to open up to steamer navigation the upper waters of the Chukiang and thus facilitate the transport of produce to Canton and Hongkong they would bring about a great development in trade and stimulate production both in Kwangtung and Kwangsi. The celebrated Puerh teas, grown in Yunnan, are likely, as soon as the Hsiao river in Tonkin is opened to steamer navigation, as it will probably be ere long, to find their way to Haiphong. A good deal of the traffic that should flow along the West River is being diverted through Tonkin, and China will be the loser. The way to retain it is simple; namely, to admit foreign steamers to navigate the Chukiang to the Chukiang. This privilege ought to have been conceded to the Treaty Powers when the convention was signed with France in 1885, which gives the right to that Power to conduct trade across the Tonkin frontiers with the adjacent provinces of Yunnan and Kwangsi, and it is in China's interest as well as that of the friendly Powers who maintain relations with her to make the concession. Had the Foreign Ministers been able to command proper respect at Peking it would no doubt have been agreed to long ago.

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THE ACHEN WAR.

After sixteen years of continuous warfare, carried on, however, by the Dutch in a half-hearted and perfunctory manner, Achen still remains unsubdued and defiant. All the engagements have for the most part been of the character of bush-fighting, and been attended by only a small mortality, the loss of life has in the aggregate been enormous, fever alone having claimed its thousands. The expenditure of money has also been very heavy, it being necessary all this time to maintain a number of troops fighting in this guerrilla sort of contest. The Netherlands-Indian Government have gone on year after year, hoping that their policy of operating on the defensive would wear out the patience and discourage the hopes of the Achenese chiefs. But this expectation has been dispelled, though the Netherlands policy has not been altered. The struggle still goes on with seemingly as little prospect as ever of its coming to an end. A correspondent of the *Penang Gazette* at Kota Rajah has been giving his views on the subject to that paper, and he certainly gives a very uncheerful idea of the state of affairs in this turbulent and unsettled province. Referring to a prophecy by the well-known author DOORDERK that the decline of the Dutch Colonial empire would commence at Achen, he says that events tend to confirm his prediction, and adds:—"The war is maintained at the expense of the inhabitants of Java, European and native alike, though in greater proportion by the latter. The burden of taxation in some provinces is so heavy that 'discontent is rife and disturbances have broken out. The Javanese are impoverished and trade languishes. The position of the Dutch in Achen has greatly altered for the worse during the past ten years. Formerly, the Dutch inspired some fear; now they dare not venture 1,000 yards beyond the walls of their fortresses without fear of being killed. The Achenese are allowed to bring their fruit for sale even within the lines at Kota Rajah, but are prohibited from purchasing anything. This prohibition leads to continual smuggling, the police being engaged nightly in conflicts with smugglers.' The blockade of the coast maintained by the Dutch presses heavily on the Achenese, but it does not fail to intimidate them or make them willing to come to terms; it only encourages and embitters them, with the result that they maintain a guerrilla warfare from their jungles, which is harassing and annoying beyond measure to the Dutch troops, and prevents all prospect of the pacification of the country."

The inactivity of the Dutch has proved anything but mastery, while their treatment of the Achenese has not been marked by sagacity. There seems from their earliest intercourse to have been an animosity to the Dutch which the Achenese have not displayed to other foreigners. At the latter end of the sixteenth century when the Achenese Sultan arrogating to himself the title of King of Sumatra, the port of Achen had a flourishing trade in which vessels from all parts of Asia were allowed to participate in perfect security. In 1602 Achen was visited by some English ships under Capt. LANGCASTER, when he was well received by the Sultan, who entered into correspondence with King JAMES. The Dutch had already appeared on the scene, and seem to have entered into an alliance with the Achenese, by whose aid in 1640 they expelled the Portuguese from Malacca. But this success did not content the Dutch, encouraged by encroachments in Achen, which from that date began to decline, owing to the curtailment of the Sultan's dominion and internecine quarrels which produced anarchy in the country. Since that period piracy and smuggling have always been more or less rampant in Achen, and petty chiefs have intruded to maintain disorder in the state. Nevertheless there is good reason to believe that if more tact had been displayed and more liberality exercised by the Dutch order might have been restored and the country tranquillised. The Achenese have always shown the friendliest disposition to the English and a strong disposition to trust in their good faith, but rightly or wrongly they seem to distrust the Dutch and lately to despise their military tactics. This is much to be regretted, for whatever mistakes the Netherlands Government may have made in the past in failing to observe the strict letter of their agreements, we cannot doubt they are genuinely trying now to conciliate the natives and govern the country fairly. But they must recognise the different spirit that animates the fierce and indomitable Achenese to that which governs the tamer Javanese, and not expect the former to submit to be ruled with the same unbending laws. If they are to exercise sway over Achen it will have to be with the goodwill of the natives or after they have been wiped out. They must

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try conciliation in its broadest sense or they must be prepared to wage a war of extermination, or at least of such rigour as will effectually crush the energies and sow the seeds of this determined and implacable race.

THE UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS AND THE GOVERNOR.

The following correspondence has been forwarded to the Governor. The first, third, fourth, and fifth letters were addressed by the unofficial members. The second, which was omitted by them, has been supplied from the Colonial Secretary's office.—

[illegible]

Oil	1,845,000
Office furniture, etc.	10,000
Tribulation bags	20,000
	30,000
Total assets	Tails 5,157,824
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
Cr.	
Profit from working of steamers	22,389
Profit from rice, cargo, boat allowances	1,000
Profit from northern godowns	1,632
Godown loss from customers	45,751
Boat received (all parts)	19,788
Sale of old stores	853
	Tails 434,358
Dr.	
Grain transport department	1,000
Rent for and at Shanghai	19,371
Expenses, various	25,336
Charitable contributions, various	15,781
Bankable subscriptions for relieving the distress in Kiangnan and Chikang	20,000
Interest, various	9,528
Government guaranteed dividend of 8 per cent.	120,000
	Tails 315,035
Balance in hand	Tails 424,538
Loss on financial parts of accounts, (collection waived)	
Final dividend to shareholders of 1 per cent. making a total of 10 per cent.	
	40,000
Balance carried to next account.	23,740
Balance of 10 per cent. carried to next account.	1,574
	Tails 65,314
Not balance carried to next account	21,300
Balance from previous year's account	72,937
	Tails 74,937
Total balance	Tails 744,903

THE CZAREWITZS, VISIT TO HANKOW.

[illegible]

THE
CHRONICLE AND THE DIRECTOR
OF CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS, &c.
For 1891.
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.
(Twentieth Annual Edition).
COMPLETE, WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, &c. &c.
Retail Price, 50s. 1100.....\$109.
Smaller Edition, Royal Size, per 750.....\$30.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTOR
has been thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged.
It is re-arranged on a New plan, much more
convenient for reference, and is printed from
New Type on thicker paper than last issue.
It contains DESCRIPTIVE and STATISTIC
Accounts of, and DIRECTIONS to, the following:
HONG-KONG. Do. Ladies' Directory.
Mingtszu Do. Paak Directory.
Lungchow Do. Military Forces.
Pakhoi Do. (General).
Heliou Do. (Sail).
Kowloon Do. (Ship).
Lapoa Do. (Steam).
Wampoa Do. (Yacht).
Canton Do. (Yacht).
Shanghai Do. (Yacht).
Whampoa Do. (Yacht).
Siam Do. (Yacht).
WANGATTORE.

[illegible]

French
Japanese
Chinese Northern
SURRENDER-Officers of the Coasting Station
P. A. C. S. N. Co.
Indo-Chinese S. N. Co.
China Merchants S. N. Co.
The LIST OF RESIDENTS now
the names of
arranged under one Alphabet in the style
being alphabetically
MAPS and PLANS have been
to-date in a superior style and brought
regard. They now contain
MERCANTILE HOUSES IN CHINA
CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA
MAP OF THE FAR EAST
PLAN OF THE CITY OF HONGKONG
PLAN OF BRITISH-KOVLON
NEW PLAN OF FRASE DISTRICT, VICTORIA
PLAN OF YOUNG'S CONCERNS, SHANGHAI
PLAN OF YOKOHAMA
PLAN OF MANILA
PLAN OF SAIGON
PLAN OF COVES AND ENTRANCES OF SINIGUAY
PLAN OF GEORGE TOWNS, PENANG.
Among the other contents of the book are
An Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1876
Thermometer, Rainfall, &c.
A full Chronology of remarkable events

The advent of tobacco
At the time of the Chinese Festivals, and
on days on which they fall.
Comparative Tables of Money, Weights,
The Postal Guide to China,
Scale of Commissions and Charges ad-
the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong
Shanghai.

Social Hongkong Stamp Duties
Hongkong Chair, Jinrickshas, and Boat

THE APPENDIX consists of
THE FIRST HUNDRED AND SIXTY PAGES
of closely printed matter, to which refer
constantly required by residents and
visiting consuls, and other relations
having commercial interests within the scope
OF THE TREATY OF COMMERCE.
CHINESE AND DIRECTORY.
The Contents are too numerous to
be given here, but including
TREATIES WITH CHINA—
Great Britain, Hankow, 1842
France, 1858
Germany, 1860
Japan, 1858
Portugal, 1863
Russia, 1858
Spain, 1863
United States, 1858, Treaty of Commerce,
Conventions, 1836 and 1857.
United States, Tientsin, 1855; Additions,
1858.
Germany, Tientsin, 1861.
Peking, 1860.

Advance
 Forfeiture,
 TREATIES WITH JAPAN—
 Great Britain, 1858.
 United States—Treaty, 1858.
 Mexico, 1858.
 TREATIES WITH CORREA
 TREATIES WITH SLAM
 CONSUME TARIFFS
 LOCAL
 Orders in Council for Government of
 in China and Japan, 1838.
 1879, 1881, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1886.
 Rules of H.B.N. Supreme and
 in China, Japan, 85.
 Table of Fees
 Tables of Consular Fees
 Code of Civil Procedure, Hongkong
 Table of Hongkong Court Fees
 Foreign Jurisdiction Act
 Regulations for the Consular Courts
 Table of Fees
 Rules of Court of Consuls at Shanghai
 Chinese Passenger Act
 EXAMINE RECTORIAL
 China
 Customs Seizure, C
 HONGKONG
 Consulate of the Colony
 Rector of Legislative Council
 Orders may be sent to Daily Press Office
 in Shanghai, or to any of the following

[illegible]

STRIES
PARIS Mr. L. H. Rieby, 38, Rue
GERMANY..... Messrs. Mahlau & W.
Frankfort a
SAN FRAN'CO. Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21,
Exchange
NEW YORK Mr. A. Wind, 21, Pa
Daily Press Office, January, 1891.

100-443887-100

VAN HOUTEN'S
PURE SOLUBLE COCOA
BEST
AND
GOES FARTHEST.

Hong Kong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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日二十二月三年七十緒光

HONGKONG THURSDAY, APRIL 30th, 1891.

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號十三月四英海曆

PRICE 32¢ PER MONTH

NOTICE
Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c. should be addressed to the Manager, Daily Press, only, and special business matters to the Manager, Daily Press, only, and special business matters to the Manager, Daily Press, only.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
NOTICE
THE WARD ROOM OFFICERS of H.M.S. "VICTOR EMANUEL" give notice that they are NOT RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by the crew of the ship, after the date of publication of this notice.

WANTED
A JUNIOR CLERK in the ORDINANCE STORE DEPARTMENT. Apply personally at the ORDINANCE OFFICE, W. G. G. BUTCHER, Captain.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE
FROM THE FIRST MATE OF THE FRENCH CONSULATE (Office and Residence) will be removed to 1, SEYMOUR TERRACE, Office hours: From Half-past Ten to Half-past Twelve, and from Half-past Two to Half-past Four.

TO LET, FURNISHED
NO. 6, SEYMOUR TERRACE, CORNER HOUSE, AND KITCHEN, with all the latest and best furniture, suitable for six months.

RAY VIEW HOUSE.
MR. J. W. OSBORN begs to inform his Friends and Acquaintances, and the Public of Hongkong, that the RAY VIEW HOUSE, formerly the WHITEFIELD HOUSE, will be OPENED on SATURDAY, the 2nd MAY, 1891.

LAWN TENNIS DOUBLE HANDICAP.
THE above will be played on the CRICKET GROUND during MAY. Entries Close on 4th proximo.

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING
will take place at HONGKONG, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 30th APRIL, 1891, at the Boarding Office of the COMPANY in Victoria Building, at Noon.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRA-ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED, will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, situated in PRINCE'S STREET, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of MAY, 1891, at Twelve o'clock (Noon), when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed.

RESOLUTION.
That Clause No. 121 be struck out and replaced by the following: "That the Company, and its successors, shall be bound to pay to the Shareholders of this Company, from time to time, out of the annual profits of the Company, a dividend of 10 per cent. on the amount of the share capital paid up by the Shareholders."

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.
A SELECT FAMILY AND RESIDENT HOTEL, situated on the sea level, commanding on the one side a magnificent view of the Harbour with the Mainland in the distance, and on the other of hills and mountains, with the sea beyond dotted with islands as far as the eye can reach, surrounded by extensive lawns and pleasure grounds, including three good Tennis Courts.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
IN THE MATTER OF WONG MAN CHUEN and FUNG CHAK CHEONG ALIAS FUNG SHAM TING, Bankrupts.
NOTICE.—WONG MAN CHUEN and FUNG CHAK CHEONG alias FUNG SHAM TING, lately Trading at No. 5, Jervoy Street, Victoria, Hongkong, under the Style of KWONG YUN CHONG KEE, having been adjudged Bankrupts under a Petition for Adjudication by POON POE for and on behalf of himself and all his Copartners in the said KWONG YUN CHONG KEE, filed in the Supreme Court of Hongkong in Bankruptcy, on the 28th day of March, 1891, are hereby required to surrender themselves to BRUCE SHEPHERD, Esquire, Acting Receiver of the said Court, at the First Meeting of Creditors to be held by the said Acting Receiver on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of MAY, 1891, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court of the said Court, at the First Meeting of Creditors to be held by the said Acting Receiver on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of MAY, 1891, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court of the said Court.

FOREMAN'S PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Being a Historical, Geographical, Ethnographical, Commercial and Social Sketch of the Philippine Archipelago and its Political Dependencies. The latest Standard Work on the Philippine Islands. Price 5s.

AN ENGLISH AND CANTONESE DICTIONARY.
By JOHN CHAMBERS, LL.D. Sixth Edition, revised and enlarged. Just Published, price 50 cents. Printed in Colours on Japanese Crepe Paper. JAPANESE JINGLES. Being a few little verses which have appeared before in the Japan Gazette, by MAE ST. JOHN BEAMHALL.

MARINBURK FURNITURE COMPANY, LIMITED.
STEAM FACTORY AT WANCHAI.
NEW SHOWROOM AT CONNAUGHT HOUSE, No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. At which is a large stock of Furniture in latest designs of every description, now offered at very low prices.

PIANOS AND FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE.
Having rooms exceptionally well adapted for the dry storage of these Articles at our Wanchai Warehouses, we are prepared to accept reasonable rates for same, including Fire Insurance. Hongkong, 13th March, 1891.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
FOR SALE.
RANSOM'S LAWN MOWERS, "BEST" LAWN SCYTHES, SCOTCH STONES, GARDEN RAKES, SPADES, DIGGING FORKS, TROWELS, SYRINGES, SHEARS, &c. &c.

"CAVENDISH" LAWN TENNIS POLES.
EUREKA LAWN TENNIS POLES. STEAM TANNED NETS, NEW TENNIS BALLS, and SHOES. Special Orders for GARDEN SEEDS for next Season should be sent in at once.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
HONGKONG, 24th April, 1891.

MUNICH BEER.
ZUM LOWENBRAU.
EDUARD SCHILLHASS & CO. Sole Agents. Hongkong, 17th February, 1891.

JUST ARRIVED, FOR SALE.
THE New Steam Winder and Enamelled Dial WATERBURY WATCH.
Series J.—For Gentlemen, or large size. Series L.—For Ladies, or small size. Winds in less than a dozen turns. Jewelled. Dust-proof. Keyless, with all the latest improvements. A perfect and unrivalled timekeeper; reliable, durable and accurate.

Series E.—The "Good old favourite." The best form of the original Waterbury, offered at the reduced price of \$2.75 each. Orders from Outports to be accompanied with remittance for cost.

THE MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA Sole Agents in Japan, China, Korea, Hongkong & Macao. No. 10, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 21st February, 1891.

HENRY S. KING & CO. MERCHANTS AND AGENTS, 65, CORNHILL, LONDON.
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.
GOODS of all kinds are supplied on the most favourable terms for Cash, remitted with orders.

An Illustrated Cash Price List will be forwarded on application, or orders may be sent from any Standard Catalogue, if full particulars are furnished.

HONGKONG, 22nd October, 1890.

INTIMATIONS.
NOTICE.
THE Underigned will LET FURNITURE, &c. for Peak Households for the Summer months.

ACHEE & Co. 17 Queen's Road, Hongkong, 11th April, 1891.

THE THREE BEST BRANDS OF SCOTCH WHISKY are Shipped to Hongkong by CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

A. The "PALL MALL" 12 Years Old, a Liqueur Whisky. B. KAPLES JOHNSTONES' SQUARES. C. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S Own, from Scotch Whisky, A-1 quality.

Apply to Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., or Messrs. SIMMONS & Co. b. Apply to Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. c. Apply to Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. or Messrs. SIMMONS & Co. Hongkong, 10th April, 1891.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.
A Second Hand Copy of the ENCYCLOPEDIA—BRITANNICA—Ninth Edition. Published at £30.00, say \$240, offered for \$150.

FOREMAN'S PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Being a Historical, Geographical, Ethnographical, Commercial and Social Sketch of the Philippine Archipelago and its Political Dependencies. The latest Standard Work on the Philippine Islands. Price 5s.

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HONGKONG, 22nd October, 1890.

INTIMATIONS.
THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
TOTAL ASSETS ON 1st JANUARY, 1891, \$118,947,809. AMOUNT ASSURED, \$598,338,726. SURPLUS NEW YORK STATE, \$14,988,450. STANDARD, \$14,988,450. BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & Co. Agents, Hongkong.

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525.
A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FERGUSON HALL, 2nd Floor, 7, GARDEN STREET, EVENING, the 1st MAY, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brothers are cordially invited. Hongkong, 23rd April, 1891.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
INFORMATION has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the BATTERY at BRIGHTON POINT, on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th instants. The line of fire will be in a North-Westerly direction from the Battery.

By Command, W. M. DRANE, Acting Colonial Secretary. Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 22nd April, 1891.

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By Command, W. M. DRANE, Acting Colonial Secretary. Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 22nd April, 1891.

INTIMATIONS.
DAKIN BROTHERS OF CHINA, LIMITED.
CHEMISTS
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
DAKIN'S SELTZER WATER.
Contains the true Seltzer Salts.
Makes a more palatable drink with Spirits than Soda Water.
No lowering tendency.
In Largest Size Bottles 50 cents per dozen.
TELEPHONE No. 60.

CHEFOO.
TO LET, FURNISHED, TILL 15th JULY.
MR. CAMPBELL'S BUNGALOW on the EAST BEACH. For particulars apply to R. M. CAMPBELL, 331a.

CALDER, MACGREGOR & Co. ESTABLISHED 1844.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, ALE AND SODA WATER, SHANGHAI, 7, Fochow Road, LONDON, 101, Leadenhall Street.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.
A BONUS OF FIFTEEN PER CENT. on the year 1890 has been declared. Warrants may be had on application at the above Office on and after the 7th proximo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton Insurance Office, Limited. Hourly, 25th April, 1891.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
AN INTERIM BONUS OF EIGHTEEN PER CENT. on contributions for the year 1890 has been declared. Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on and after the 6th MAY.

By Order of the Board, HONGKONG, 25th April, 1891.

NOTICE.
THE PUNJON AND SCUNGHE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
ISSUE OF 60,000 PREFERENCE SHARES OF \$1 EACH FULLY PAID.

APPLICATIONS will be received at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG, for 60,000 Shares, Shares being a right to a Cumulative Preference Dividend of 12 per cent.

In the event of the Company being wound up the Holders of the 12 per cent. Shares shall be entitled to have the Surplus Assets of the Company applied in the First Place to paying to them of the Amount paid up on such Preference Shares, the residue of such surplus assets shall belong to and be divided among the Ordinary Shareholders of the Company.

Application Forms are to be obtained from and to be filled up by the Holders of the 12 per cent. Shares, and to be deposited at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG, on or before THURSDAY, the 5th MAY, 1891, accompanied by Payment of \$1 per Share for each Share applied for.

By Order of the Board, A. O. GOURDIN, Hongkong, 24th April, 1891.

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a resolution of the General Meeting of SHAREHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called for THURSDAY, the 27th day of MAY, 1891, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the GOSWICK HOTEL, for the purpose of passing a Special Resolution that Mr. JAMES ANDERSON be appointed General Manager of the Company in the place of Messrs. J. M. DRANE, J. M. DRANE & Co., and for striking out the words "Company" and for striking out the words "Articles of Association" and inserting the words "James Anderson" therein in the same place.

Dated at Hongkong this 24th day of April, 1891. MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 25th April, 1891.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the Special Resolution passed by an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, on the 3rd day of January, 1891, and confirmed on the 19th day of January, 1891, "Any SHARE in respect of which all the Instalments shall not have been paid on or before the 16th day of JANUARY shall be FORFEITED, and any shares so forfeited, shall be deemed the absolute property of the Company and may be re-sold or otherwise disposed of, as the General Managers shall determine, and any members whose shares shall have been forfeited shall not be entitled to such shares, but shall be liable to pay to the Company all instalments due in respect of such shares at the time of forfeiture."

By virtue of this Resolution, 7014 Shares on which calls are due were forfeited as per following list: No. 301/225, 396/455, 511/530, 556/570, 580/585, 588/593, 611/616, 616/621, 621/626, 626/631, 631/636, 636/641, 641/646, 646/651, 651/656, 656/661, 661/666, 666/671, 671/676, 676/681, 681/686, 686/691, 691/696, 696/701, 701/706, 706/711, 711/716, 716/721, 721/726, 726/731, 731/736, 736/741, 741/746, 746/751, 751/756, 756/761, 761/766, 766/771, 771/776, 776/781, 781/786, 786/791, 791/796, 796/801, 801/806, 806/811, 811/816, 816/821, 821/826, 826/831, 831/836, 836/841, 841/846, 846/851, 851/856, 856/861, 861/866, 866/871, 871/876, 876/881, 881/886, 886/891, 891/896, 896/901, 901/906, 906/911, 911/916, 916/921, 921/926, 926/931, 931/936, 936/941, 941/946, 946/951, 951/956, 956/961, 961/966, 966/971, 971/976, 976/981, 981/986, 986/991, 991/996, 996/1001, 1001/1006, 1006/1011, 1011/1016, 1016/1021, 1021/1026, 1026/1031, 1031/1036, 1036/1041, 1041/1046, 1046/1051, 1051/1056, 1056/1061, 1061/1066, 1066/1071, 1071/1076, 1076/1081, 1081/1086, 1086/1091, 1091/1096, 1096/1101, 1101/1106, 1106/1111, 1111/1116, 1116/1121, 1121/1126, 1126/1131, 1131/1136, 1136/1141, 1141/1146, 1146/1151, 1151/1156, 1156/1161, 1161/1166, 1166/1171, 1171/1176, 1176/1181, 1181/1186, 1186/1191, 1191/1196, 1196/1201, 1201/1206, 1206/1211, 1211/1216, 1216/1221, 1221/1226, 1226/1231, 1231/1236, 1236/1241, 1241/1246, 1246/1251, 1251/1256, 1256/1261, 1261/1266, 1266/1271, 1271/1276, 1276/1281, 1281/1286, 1286/12

NOTIFICATIONS.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LD.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

NEW Hosiery

To Hand, Ex Recent Arrivals.

SILK AND SPUN SILK HALF-HOSE.

WHITE AND FANCY COLOURED LITTLE

FANCY COLOURED AND STRIPED

MERINO HALF-HOSE.

NATURAL WOOL HALF-HOSE.

PLAIN AND FANCY CASHMERE HALF-

HOSE.

BALBRIGGAN HALF-HOSE.

MARINE BLUE, SLATE, DRAB, COT-

TON HALF-HOSE.

VERTICAL STRIPES.

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LD.

14 GOLD MEDALS SILVER MEDALS

By Appointment.

K U H N & CO.

HONGKONG YOKOHAMA

THE ORIENTAL FINE ART DEPOT.

Known as the Oldest and most reliable Estab-

lishment in the East.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1891.

A. S. WATSON & COMPANY

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED

WATERS.

OUR NEW FACTORY has been recently refitted

with automatic Steam Machinery of the

latest and most approved kind, and we

are enabled to compete in quality with

the best English makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and

the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in

the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOTTLES of SODA-WATER

We continue to supply large bottles as

before, free of carriage charges, to those who

order them, and who prefer to have them

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REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS".]

LONDON, 26th April.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

A telegram from the Chinese Emperor

has been received, dated 20th of these on board

parliament.

DEATH OF COUNT MOLKE.

Count Molke is dead.

The following sketch of the career of this

distinguished and veteran soldier is taken

from "Men of the Times."—Molke, born at

Cottbus, Prussia, in 1816, was a member of

the Prussian army, and was promoted to

the rank of Major-General in 1850. He

was a member of the Prussian army, and

was promoted to the rank of Major-General

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He was a member of the Prussian army,

and was promoted to the rank of Major-

General in 1850. He was a member of the

THE SHANGHAI SPRING MEETING.

RACES.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, 26th APRIL.

Appended are the results of the third day's

events. It should be noticed that there is again

to the front and has now an unbroken record

for three successive meetings, an event unparalleled

in racing annals in China.

THE GREAT NORTHERN PLATE, value, £100;

for points that have run at this meeting;

winner, the "Great Northern Plate," value,

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winner, the "Great Northern Plate," value,

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